1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

cerning them. For theſe reaſons I hope readers of every denomination will favourably receive this deſcription of *Kamtſchatka*, deſigned both for uſe and entertainment. The author, if death had not prevented him, would himſelf have explained the occaſion that gave him an opportunity of being informed of all theſe particulars; and, as ſuch an account may be expected, I ſhall endeavour to do it for him in as few words as poſſible.

In the year 1733, her Imperial Majeſty *Anne* ordered an expedition on foot to examine the coaſt of the Northern or Frozen Ocean, likewiſe that to the Eaſt about *Kamtſchatka*, and from thence to *America* and *Japan*; and alſo at the ſame time to make out a deſcription of *Siberia*, and particularly of *Kamtſchatka*; to obſerve the ſituation of the places, their natural hiſtory and inhabitants, and whatever elſe might be neceſſary to a full knowledge of thoſe people. To this end three profeſſors of the Imperial Academy of Sciences were ſent along with the ſea-officers. Theſe three gentlemen divided the task amonſt them; one undertook to make the aſtronomical and phyſical obſervations; the ſecond to remark whatever regarded natural hiſtory; the third to draw up a deſcription of the people and country. To theſe members of the academy ſeveral other proper aſſiſtants were added: theſe were ſix *Ruſſian* ſtudents, who had an opportunity to improve themſelves while

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

PREFACE

●121 In 1925 the Carnegie Institution of Washington published my report, *Archæological Investigations in the Aleutian Islands*. The present work deals with the archæological investigations in Kamchatka, based on fieldwork conducted by the author in 1910–1911 at the expense of the late F. P. Riaboushinsky, Moscow banker, and under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. Both works form a part of the results of the author's studies as a leader of the Ethnological Division of the so-called Kamchatka Expedition, and may be regarded as publications, in English, of the Russian expedition. The reasons for the study of the Aleutian Islands by the Ethnological Division of the Kamchatka Expedition are given in my work *Archæological Investigations in the Aleutian Islands* (page 2).

113 The leaders and members of the other divisions of the expedition, who worked in Kamchatka only, are still working out their material. The following publications have appeared in Russian. Professor P. J. Schmidt, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and leader of the Zoological Division, published the first volume of *The Zoology of Kamchatka*, Moscow, 1916 (1–432 pages, 4°). Professor V. L. Komarov, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and leader of the Botanical Division, published the first volume of *The Vegetation of Kamchatka*, Moscow, 1912 (1–458 pages, 4°). Dr. V. A. Vlasov, the chief of the Meteorological Bureau of Moscow and leader of the Meteorological Division, published Volume I, Part 1, *The Climate of Kamchatka;* Part 2, *Kamchatka's Waters*, Moscow, 1916 (I–VII, 1–370 pages, 4°).

The above Russian publications of the Kamchatka Expedition were not written by the division leaders alone, but there are also contributions by their assistants, fifteen in number, specialists in different branches of zoology, botany, geology and meteorology.

The leader of the Geological Division, the mining engineer and member of the Geological Survey of Petrograd, S. A. Konradi, has published only a brief account of his investigations of the Kamchatka volcanoes. After the revolution of October 1917 in Russia he proceeded to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he now lives.

113 The following material of the writer has not yet been published: grammars on
128 the Aleutian and Kamchadal languages, and material on the folklore, history, anthropology, ethnology and sociology of the Aleut and Kamchadal. A handbook by the writer on the anthropology and ethnology of the peoples of Asiatic Russia and adjacent countries is now in print by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and a volume on the Yakut people of Siberia (prehistory,

Ket RU2
Kamchadal RY3
Southeast Siberia RX1

K 10 12 114 113 /3 cont./ 4. (cont.) die Altaisch. Völker /Ethnological Lectures on the Altaic Peoples/, ed. by A. Schiefner, St. Petersburg, 1857, p. 87. The same, Versuch einer Jenissei-Ostjak und Kottischen Sprachlehre /Tentative Ket and Kot Grammar/, ed. by A. Schiefner, St. Petersburg, 1858, pp. V, VI.

K KL 121 177 But even for the Yenisei Ostyak, standing isolated today, the present situation is not much better than for the above-mentioned Yukagir, Italmen or Kamchadal, and many other Siberian tribes. To be sure, they have managed to survive, but as a consequence of their constant and close intercourse with the Russians and living with them, their peculiar tribal character has been completely lost, and it is hardly possible now to reconstruct the original picture of these tribes with even the most meticulous research. How far and in how short a time, for example, has the disintegration processs affected even the more remote Kamchadal, isolated by the peninsular position of their country? Today we would scarcely know anything more to say about them had not Krascheninnikof /Krasheninnikov/ and Steller determined their main features. What has once been neglected here cannot be collected again later.

SS 167 177 121 At present the peoples of the Amur region, too, have entered upon such a process of disintegration. Indeed, it may proceed all the more rapidly among them, since the colonization of this country on the part of the Russians, as mentioned above, has been conducted with a vigor that has no equal in Siberia. The descriptions of later travelers indicate beyond doubt that the individuality of these peoples is rapidly disappearing. Even today it may often be rather difficult to find out what is original and peculiar in their practices, customs, and conceptions under what is foreign and superimposed growing over it. This difficulty did not yet exist at the time when I made their acquaintance.

Ka 144 our attention to tracing the existence of such similarities between the former type and the peoples who live in those parts of Asia lying beyond our boundaries. Resembling the Kamchatka type, combinations of a broad nose with a small size of the face are encountered in South China, Indo-China, Indonesia, on the Philippines and Formosa, and partly in Japan. However, because of the absence of data collected by the same method of observation, the comparison of the Kamchatka type with the south Asiatic Mongoloids becomes an extremely difficult problem.

000 One hundred and twenty-two male Korean inhabitants of the northern provinces of Korea, studied by me with the special purpose of making this comparison, turned out to be more closely related to the Reindeer Koryak and the Chukchee than to the Lamut and the Buryat. The average rating of the incline of their nostrils is 1.71, the protrusion of nasal wings--2.09. A considerable frequency of brown shades of skin coloring (55 percent of No. 10 and darker), moderately developed cheekbones, and small facial height (131 millimeters)--all these traits make for a greater similarity of the Korean and the Kamchatka types, even though this similarity is far from being complete. Specifically, the mandible diameter of the Koreans is not large (112 millimeters), the convex shape of the nasal profile is met more [Tables 1 and 2 on pp. 10-15 and part of pages 16-17 of the original text] [16] frequently than the concave shape. (2). However, from the point of view of racial com-

2. Scientific literature contains indications of the considerable breadth of the lower jaw of the aborigines of Burma.

position the Korean type evidently contains a north Chinese element, so that it cannot be looked upon as a characteristic representative of the south Asiatic Mongoloids.

Ka 141 ● 121 114 The difficulties that naturally arise in the course of the attempts to organize large-scale anthropological research in southeastern Asia compel us to shift our attention to the craniological materials, especially since scientific literature contains good descriptions of the south Asiatic series. Unfortunately our museums are completely lacking in skulls

C [764] Ko [764] which could be regarded as belonging to the representatives of the Kamchatka type. The custom of burning corpses, prevailing among the Koryak and among some Chukchee, prevents the collecting of such skulls. Nevertheless, a specific task of

Ka 141 gathering skulls somewhere in the area of the Chaun Bay must lead to fruitful results and may be regarded as one of the next
121 tasks of our study.
114 3. Finally, we should not forget that the conclusion that there exists a profound anthropological difference between the Paleo-Asiatics and the American Indians has been made on the basis of very superficial scholarly ideas about the racial peculiarities of the native population of North America. Many peoples of North America (for example, the Northern Athabascan Indians) have generally remained uninvestigated and the scientific data available with regard to other peoples are confined in most cases to a few measurements and to the most sketchy kind of description. The existing craniometric data, insofar as they lack the most essential measurements, such as those of the nasal profile and of the face as a whole, are completely inadequate. It follows, therefore, that we should undertake special projects of studying craniological collections of the American museums.

Ka 174 4. Paleoanthropology of Japan may provide important leads to the study of the possible migration routes via islands into Kamchatka. If it is true that the ancient population of Japan was of the Ainu race, the route via the Kurile Islands is excluded in the case of both the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types. (3)

3. If we shall regard the Ainu type as an original Proto-Mongoloid form--a hypothesis which, though improbable, cannot yet be discarded.

[17] However, the paleoanthropology of Japan is so poorly developed (in spite of the relative abundance of material) that the hypothesis presuming a very ancient character of the Mongoloid elements encountered on the territory of Japan, and holding that at least one of the population types which inhabit Kamchatka may have penetrated there via the Kurile Islands may not be regarded as finally disproven.

000 As a result, the organization of the exploration of paleoanthropological materials contained in the Japanese museums is also one of the next tasks of our future study.

5. In studying the problem of the continental migration route along the Okhotsk seaboard, we must define more accurately the outline of the areal [basic unit in biogeography] of the Eskimo type, which seems to skirt the northeast of Asia. With this purpose in mind, we shall in the nearest future investigate